

# The Republican.

I. MAYNELL, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.,

Thursday Morning, Dec. 4, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1860.  
**JOHN C. FREMONT.**

Our subscribers who get their papers at Bourbon and Tippecanoe complain that they did not receive last week's issue. The fault was not ours. The packets were deposited in the post office here in ample time. Upon inquiry of the postmaster we learn that the reason the packets were not forwarded was that the mail bags were too small to hold all the mail matter. We trust that this will not be the case again. We shall strive to do our duty, and hope our subscribers at the above named points will not in future have any cause of complaint, on account of the non-reception of their papers at the proper time.

We have not a word from Washington, since Congress assembled. The mails yesterday failed to bring us our daily exchange from Chicago, as late as due.

California has gone for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

U. S. SENATOR.—Joseph P. Coney, Esq. of Dover has been appointed by Gov. Coney a Senator of the United States from Delaware, in place of John M. Clayton deceased. Mr. Coney was an old fashioned Whig, and as such has been chosen a member of the Legislature of Delaware, and one of his most devoted and unwavering supporters. He will, of course, be superseded by the new Legislature of Delaware, which is unanimously opposed to him in politics.

A GRATEFUL PARTY.—The so called Democratic party of Boston are making arrangements for a "grand banquet," to be given in Faneuil Hall some time this month, in honor of the party victory. Seeing, says an exchange, that the Democrats of New England not only did not gain a single vote in the late election, but, on the contrary, lost every thing they had ever held, it is rather difficult to understand what they propose rejoicing over.

## OHIO OFFICIAL.

The following is the official vote of Ohio for President in 1856:—

Fremont	157,497
Buchanan	170,874
Fillmore	28,135
Fremont over Buchanan	16,633.
In 1852 the vote stood:—	
Pierce	169,220
Scott	152,526
Hele	31,682
Pierce over Scott	16,694.
Democratic loss in four years	33,317
Republican increase over	34,971
Scott's vote	1,654
Pierce's vote	356,406
Whole vote cast in 1856	353,428
1852	32,978

Increase  
The Democratic Know-Nothings supported Buchanan, while the Whig Know-Nothings voted for Fillmore, under the same influences that caused them to support him in Illinois. The Pro-Slavery Whigs of Ohio all voted for Buchanan, as they did in the other Free States.

## MISSOURI ELECTION.

The result stands thus:—

Aggregate vote	Buch.	Fill.
	57,964	48,296
	48,296	
Buchanan's maj.	9,668	
Whole vote cast was 106,260, which is considerably less than half as much as that cast in Illinois, and just about equal to the young State of Iowa.		

## GEORGIA OFFICIAL.

The following is the official vote of Georgia for President. The whole vote cast was 93,769, less even than Missouri.

	Buch.	Fill.
First District	5,784	3,892
Second District	7,599	6,529
Third District	5,710	5,775
Fourth District	8,515	6,900
Fifth District	10,447	6,136
Sixth District	9,247	4,831
Seventh District	4,428	3,817
Eighth District	4,907	3,817
Total	56,417	42,352
	42,352	
Buchanan's maj.	14,065	

## Official Vote of Indiana for President in 1856, by Congressional Districts.

	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fill.
1st Dist.	12,110	2,145	6,153
2d "	10,877	3,271	6,137
3d "	10,758	6,552	2,431
4th "	10,268	7,921	1,045
5th "	7,144	13,159	299
6th "	11,470	10,516	666
7th "	10,932	6,258	3,390
8th "	10,951	11,282	436
9th "	11,687	12,962	298
10th "	10,436	10,998	381
11th "	10,496	11,333	620
Total	110,723	94,275	22,260

"Humble as I am," said a halting speaker of a mass meeting of the unfriended, "I will remember that I'm a function of this Republic." "You are indeed," said a bystander, "and a vulgar one at that."

## Republicans.

A few obscure locofoco prints in this State that dangle at the tail end of the aristocratic pro-slavery party, and afford far less light to the benighted understandings of a majority of their readers than a wax taper or a fatting candle would the optics of the inhabitants of New York City, in a dark night, are trying to persuade themselves that the Republicans are about to disband, and that the doctrine of non-intervention, in respect to slavery in the territories, will become the settled policy of the country. They are mistaken, to say the least, in both conclusions. The Republicans will not disband, so long as the Democratic party is trying to extend the blighting curse of slavery, nor will non-intervention become the settled policy of the country. The people have seen a practical exemplification of the meaning of "non-intervention," in the locofoco vocabulary, in the case of Kansas, and so far from approving it, have condemned it in the free States—the land of schools, printing offices and churches—by a majority of over 240,000. This looks very much like approving the doctrine of non-intervention, don't it? But, we do not consider it necessary to occupy space and time refuting an assertion no one believes, not even those who make it. At another time we may devote some space to an exposition of what is meant by "non-intervention," in locofoco parlance, as shown by the practice of Government officials, in Kansas, and elsewhere.

So far from the Republican party being about to dissolve, we are daily gratified with the evidences of a long, vigorous and prosperous life of the young Republican giant, in the preparations making by our friends, all over the country for the coming campaign. There is no repining in any quarter—no faltering, no doubt about success in the future, no lack of will. The following resolves of the New York Kings County Club, speak the voice of the party:

Resolved, That though we have not carried the day, we know no surrender; we yield not an inch; our flag, with its every principle gleaming, still floats, and shall float until accepted and followed, by our enemies or planted by ourselves on the heights of the Capitol.  
Resolved, That the heroic bearing of our Standard Bearer, John C. Fremont, under attacks of unexampled fury and barbarism, has shown him all points worthy of his glorious feat, and commands our unqualified confidence and our supreme admiration.  
Resolved, That the Empire State has more than ever proved itself worthy of its proud motto: *Excelsior*; and that in her present position we find renewed assurance that as popular education mounts so mounts the spirit of liberty.  
Resolved, That the late election frauds in cities demonstrate more forcibly than ever the necessity of a stringent and effective Registry Law, and that the duty of securing the inviolability of the ballot box is imperative upon our Republican Legislature.  
Resolved, That the order of the day—this day after the battle—throughout the Republican party from the Atlantic to the Pacific, be organization, discipline, and violence.

Resolved, That the Rocky Mountain Republican Club of Kings County know its duty and will continue to do it.  
A better illustration of the character of Walker's army could not be desired, than is furnished by the confession of Lieut. Estelle, a young Tennessee who was executed for murder. These "patriotic" scoundrels are the offshoots of large cities, and every second man has adorned a penitentiary at some time or other. Such a republic the Democratic party, by a solemn resolution, takes under its especial guardianship. See the Cincinnati platform.  
"I was born," says Lieut. Jennings Estelle, "in Marshall, Tennessee, in the year 1835, and was raised from my infancy in Hinds county, Mississippi. I started to California in 1852. On the road I had a difficulty with a man of the name of Howard, and shot him. I afterwards shot a man of the name of Hays, but the wound did not happen to prove fatal. In the same year I had a difficulty with Charles Robinson, and stabbed him in three places. My last two difficulties, while in California, occurred at the State prison, where I had been employed for the last two years. After getting in the last scrape I came to Nicaragua and shot Thos. Edwards. I afterwards shot Charles Gordon. I must say that in all my difficulties I was not once in my right mind. Twice I had been forgiven, and hope to be forgiven for them all. I think there is a God in heaven that will and can forgive, and He knows and I know, that it was not I that killed Charles Gordon. It was whiskey and my crazed mind that did it. I say that I was not in my right mind when I did the deed, and God knows it. Forgive me, officers and soldiers, and I can die a happy man."

A remedy that many be depended upon.  
Time and trial has proved beyond the question of a doubt, that the medicine known as Harley's Sarsaparilla, about which there is so much talk and writing, is one of the most useful and valuable preparations of the age. Since its introduction thousands of hitherto considered incurable diseases, have been effectually removed, and is now looked upon as the safest, best and most reliable remedy, in Scrophulous, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Chronic Bronchitis, or any affection of the respiratory organs. By its specific action on the blood, it is well adapted for the removal and permanent cure of all cutaneous diseases.—*Louisville Dem.*  
Sold here by Pershing & Co.

BACKING DOWN.—The *Vevey Revue*, one of the inflexible Fillmore papers, reviews the result of the recent Presidential election, and closes with the following as the result of its investigation:  
From this time forward there will be but two parties, viz: A northern and a Southern party. The only issue will be that of Slavery—its extension or restriction. The people have said by their votes, "the day of compromise is past." The question is now an open one, and it must and will be decided in some way. Either slavery must be restricted or extended. If the South has her own way, it will be extended; if the North has her way, it will be restricted. The present Administration, and the party in power in the United States Senate, have refused to compromise upon this question; and now the people, by an overwhelming majority, have also said that they will not compromise. The North supports a Northern man, and the South supports a Southern man. One is as sectional as the other.

From this forward, until the slavery question is settled, there will be but two parties and but one issue. We regret this, but we cannot help it. We have opposed making the slavery question an issue in a political canvass—The American party has opposed it all the time, but the Democratic party has forced this issue into the political field for the express purpose of securing the spoils of office: they have sown the whirlwind and they must reap the storm.  
Here is another delightful strain from our fair forest-bird, "GRACE." Long may she live to soothe the way-worn pilgrim through this world of sorrow by her sweet melody.  
For the Republican.  
Blest not of To-morrow.  
I saw a fair rose-bud, and to myself said  
To-morrow will this bein bloom.  
Its delicate leaves will be kissed by the breeze.  
It's fragrance the air will perfume.  
But, alas! ere the morn'g dawn broke arose—  
In torrents the rain did down pour,  
The fierce wind did blow on the delicate rose,  
And severed the stem of the flower.  
As fair as the rose-bud a young girl I saw,  
And I said life before her is long—  
Youth and innocence now sweet; bloom on her brow.  
Peace and happiness now is her song.  
But while still in the morning of life, fell disease  
Did rob her fair cheeks of their bloom.  
And the mandate of Death did deprive her of breath,  
Her form was laid low in the tomb.  
I saw a young husband and father return  
To his home at the close of the day.  
His wife greet with smiles, and then join in the wiles  
Of his joyous young children at play.  
A twelve-month had passed, and I wondered, again  
To the cot by the brook side at eve,  
Here a widow doth sigh, and the young children cry,  
For a husband and father they grieve.  
Then I thought of the flower which had promised to bloom—  
Of the maid who did die in her youth—  
And then the sweet scene of the sport on the green  
Did recur to my mind with this truth:  
'Blest not of to-morrow,' the warning voice said,  
But while time to you still is given,  
Improve every hour while it is in your power,  
And lay up your treasure in Heaven.  
WOODLAND WILD. GRACE.

THE FREE STATE FELONS IN KANSAS.  
Fifteen of the Free State boys were convicted altogether of "shooting with intent to kill," or "manslaughter," and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, to hard labor with chains and ball attached. Only one of them was identified by any witness as having been engaged in the fight, in consequence of which they were arrested. After the poor fellows were convicted, while they were being taken back to prison, surrounded by the Border Ruffian militia, under the command of Titus, they gave three cheers for Freedom and John C. Fremont.

The Kansas correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, says of this incident:  
"It may appear trifling to the unreflecting, or it may look like levity or thoughtlessness. It was neither. It was the calm, determined earnestness of men who had suffered much for Freedom, and who had a dreary prospect of suffering before them, but in whose bosoms the fire of liberty burned unabated. In the midst of political corruption that makes us tremble for our Republican institutions it is refreshing to meet with such a spirit. There was no fearful cringing to the Pro-Slavery power in their hearty cheer. For weeks, eye months, they had been confined in a foetid den, into which death had entered among them. They had suffered insults from a guard of implacable enemies. They were returning to that prison, condemned felon—aye, the *filios of Liberty*! with a fearful sentence in expectancy; and yet in the midst of undimmed devotion to the cause, they could exclaim: 'Three cheers for Freedom and Fremont.'"  
Not to be Sustained.  
The letter of Mr. Buchanan to the people of California in favor of the Pacific Rail Road does not meet with a very warm approval from the Democratic press. The Cincinnati *Register* is outspoken against it. That paper regards the policy foreshadowed by this letter as highly anti-democratic and declares that the party in the National Convention put its foot on the measure and will not give it countenance. We fear that the *Register* is right and that this great measure will not meet with a very warm approval either from the President or the party which supported him. This, we think, is greatly to be regretted. No measure will come before the administration during the next four years so vital to the future prosperity of the country as the Pacific Rail Road. We have been expending millions on Southern lathum routes, outside of the country and to the benefit of other regions while we have neglected the great thoroughfare through our own domains, along the line of which would, if the work were prosecuted, spring up as if by magic countless villages and cities which would give life and being to the vast forests and prairies which now stretch their endless solitudes towards the setting sun. We long to see this work taken up in earnest.—*Toledo Blade*.

What of "Bleeding Kansas?"  
Many of our Buchanan exchanges, who only choose to see in the result of the late election the fact that Mr. Buchanan is elected President, and refuse to recognize the rebuke which they have received from the intelligent voice of the country, are of late amusing themselves with the taunt, slung at the Republican party—"what has become of Kansas?" A few words will suffice for our answer.  
Thanks to the determined position taken by the people of the Free States, and to the salutary fear of utter defeat created in the minds of the powers at Washington, whose representative Mr. Buchanan was in the late campaign, the Administration was compelled to change its course towards Kansas, and from allowing the Missouri invaders to run riot there, to make a show of fairness. It matters not that it is but a show, and that the real tests, as shown in the trials at LeCompton, indicate that the Administration is determined to enforce the bloody Missouri code; the mere show of fair play to which President Pierce instructed Gov. Geary, has disgusted the leading spirits of the border invasion. Large numbers of the men who were mustered in the far South, and went in armed bands to Kansas to fight and vote, but not to settle—and went unmolested, while the avenues of travel were closed against settlers from the free States—have left, now that the cold winter is coming on, and there is a degree of quiet in the territory which allows the inhabitants in most sections, to rebuild their ruined homesteads.  
The demonstrations made throughout the free States on the subject of the outrages in Kansas, will also, it is thought and hoped, have a salutary influence for the future. The Republican party, which is stronger in this day of its defeat, than the party which is temporarily successful, is sure to be the dominant party in the future, since its noble, humane, patriotic objects must commend themselves more and more to an intelligent people; and there is room for doubt whether Mr. Buchanan, never remarkable for keeping strictly by political pledges, will feel called upon to aid in the utter annihilation of the once powerful national democratic party, which indeed is now only sustained, that it may be used, by the fire-eating secessionists of the South. Hence we say there is room for hope that when Slavery shall demand of Mr. Buchanan the fulfillment of the pledges for its extension, made for him to secure the vote of the slave States, he may have the courage to reply, in effect, that it was only by pledges to Freedom, in the free States, that he carried electoral votes enough to secure him his seat, and he may choose to keep these pledges rather than the others.

So, that there is thus a hope that Kansas, if her heroic settlers are sustained through this winter, and a large reinforcement of freedom go thither in the spring to official power, the El Niñero, of Oct. 11, contains in its English pages a long list of confiscated estates to be sold at auction, to replenish Walker's treasury. A poetical appeal "to the filibusters of Kentucky and Tennessee in behalf of freedom, Walker and Nicaragua," and a leader in glorification of filibustering, from which we take this choice paragraph:  
"Without hesitation or exaggeration we can say that we are the only practical missionaries of the gospel since the days of St. Paul, or St. Patrick; and we have already done more for the cause of civilization in Central America than all the preaching that has been done here since the days of Columbus. Nicaragua has received from Americans such a push onward that, every one of us were to leave to-morrow it would be a long time before the Spanish retrograding tendency could drag her back into the social, political and moral darkness from which we have rescued her."  
Two Guatemalan officers taken prisoners were shot by the order of Walker, in revenge for the murder of Lieut. Col. Lane, of Walker's army, while a prisoner. Walker introduces his order for shooting these prisoners with this statement: "Soldiers: Each day demonstrates more clearly that the war we are waging is one of truth against falsehood, of civilization against barbarism."

According to the *Times of Philadelphia*, there has been a quarrel between Mr. Buchanan and the filibusters and crazier sort of Slavery Extensionists. He hasn't the pluck to carry out the platform after all; and Wise, Douglas, and Seward left Wheatland in disgust on Tuesday, refusing even to eat a Thanksgiving dinner with the old gentlemen. What a queer thing it would be if these fire-eaters were to drive him over to the Republican party! We warn him, however, that, even if he does come to us, he can't be our candidate for 1860. We shall probably be able to find a better man—one about whose politics there will be no doubt after election, either in the minds of friends or foes.  
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FREMONT VOTE.—NEW ENGLAND.—The N. Y. Tribune says:  
Fremont has a larger electoral vote, with California, than any other defeated candidate ever had; and Mr. Buchanan has a smaller proportion of the whole popular vote than any other man who was ever chosen President by the people.

New England gave her entire vote to Washington, and now gives it to Fremont. No Presidential candidate intervening shares with them the honor.

## Attempt to Vote for Fremont in Virginia.

Statement of Capt. Stannard.

(From the New Haven Palladium, Nov. 13.)

Messrs. Editors: As various and somewhat incorrect reports are in circulation respecting what occurred at Norfolk, Virginia, in consequence of my vote in that city, at the late Presidential election, I desire to make a correct statement of the facts.

I formerly resided in Fair Haven, where my family are now, and ever have been, but having myself been engaged for several years past in the commission business in Norfolk, and having paid taxes there, and to the best of my ability discharged my duties as a citizen of that place, I have considered it my residence—and in the spring of 1855 I offered to vote at their election, when, upon a full statement of my case to the proper authorities, and with their knowledge that my family were here, it was decided that I was entitled to vote there and I did so.

I have never in any way meddled with the subject of Slavery—having no inclination, nor, as I believe, any right to do so—consequently there has been no ill feeling toward me on that account.

Before the election many political meetings were held in Norfolk, but I did not attend any of them, nor did I converse with any one on the subject, except on one occasion in answer to an inquiry made by a friend, and then for a moment only. But, although neither an abolitionist nor a politician, I examined the subject as a question of duty for me as well as for every citizen of the United States, and I made up my mind that the election of Fremont would be best for all sections of the country and determined to vote for him—not dreaming that under our Republican government, and in the Democratic State of Virginia, any one would question my right to do so. On the day of election I heard one gentleman ask another at the Post Office what he should vote for, and he replied, "For John C. Fremont," and the other said he should do so too. They may not have been in earnest, but then I supposed they were, and I had no reason to doubt that others would vote the same way; and in the afternoon I wrote a vote for Fremont and Dayton, and went to the place of voting. My right to vote was again examined, and I then, as their rules require, wrote my name on the back of my vote and handed it to the Inspector, who as is customary, read aloud first my name and then the names of my candidates.

As soon as declared that I had voted for John C. Fremont, a large number of voices from the crowd shouted: "Hang him," "hang him," and the Inspector handed me my vote, and said, "There is no such ticket voted here—we cannot receive it." I replied "Very well," and took my vote again. Some threats which in the confusion which occurred I did not distinctly understand, were made by those standing near me, and the presiding officer exclaimed: "Don't touch this man," and then said to two persons who were I presume policemen, "Take him away from the polls." The officers seized hold of me and hurried me through the crowd, and then left me, and I proceeded through a violent storm of wind and rain to my boarding house, and from thence to my store. I afterwards returned to the house, and when at the supper table I heard persons speak of the vote which had been offered at the polls for Fremont—those who spoke of it not knowing by whom the vote was offered, and therefore speaking freely of it in my presence. From what I saw and heard at the polls, and what was said at the table, I was apprehensive that I had misunderstood my rights as an American citizen, and that I had, though unconsciously, so offended public sentiment by my vote as to be in danger of popular violence, and I therefore went from the table to my room and locked the door. Soon after this I heard some one inquire for me of the landlady, who sent a servant to my door to say that a gentleman wished to see me.

On learning that he was alone, I invited him to my room, and he said that he came by request of another person (whom he named) to ask me if I had offered to vote for Fremont. I replied, "Yes." He then inquired, "What was your motive?" And I told him that I conscientiously believed it to be my duty to do so. He then said, "I am requested to advise you not to appear in the street to-night," and I replied that I should not go out of the house. He retired, but soon after returned, and said, "Mr. F. wishes to see you at the door." I told him I should not leave my room that night, but that if Mr. F. wished to see me he might come to my room. He then left me, and another person came to my door, and informed me that Mr. F. was not at the front door, but that several men whom he named were there; and I knew those men to be some of the most desperate characters in Norfolk. This was in the evening, and by the city lamps I could see from my window a collection of persons in the street whose numbers increased until late in the night, and I heard their threats of violence to my person, and destruction to my property.

Towards morning a fire occurred, and an engine passed near by, which drew after it a portion of those around the house, and attracted the attention of others, and I took the opportunity to leave the house unobserved, and went to a place of concealment. Whilst in my hiding place, some friends took pains to ascertain whether it was prudent for me to appear again in public, and they found such a state of excitement and exasperation existing in consequence of my vote

that my life would be in danger if I was discovered. They also found that the customary routes of travel to the North were closely watched, although many believed that I had already left the city. Early in the morning of the second day after my unfortunate vote, I escaped from the city by an unusual route, and in disguise, and made my way to my family; and I hope now, that when the excitement has passed, I may safely return to Norfolk, at least to remain until I can settle up my affairs in that place.  
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## BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 27.

The Cabinet had another long session to-day and it is understood that they will continue them daily until the meetings of Congress.

The President has completed his message as have also the Secretaries their reports. The propriety of printing their reports for distribution has been discussed, but not determined. To-morrow will decide what course will be pursued.  
The new Grenadian Minister, Mr. Horan, is here using every means in his power to bring about a speedy adjustment of our difficulties with that government.

I am informed this evening that a movement has just been disclosed here with ramifications among the leading iron men of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other portions of the Union, having for its object the retention of Mr. Guthrie as Secretary of the Treasury under the next administration.

## Accident to a North River Steamer.

New York, Nov. 27.

The steamer J. P. Smith, on her passage up the Hudson yesterday afternoon, struck a sunken mast and commenced leaking so fast that she had to be run ashore at Spuyten Duyvel to prevent her sinking. The passengers were all taken off in safety.

New York, Nov. 27.  
The new printing telegraph instruments of Mr. Hughes were publicly exhibited in successful operation at the office of the American Telegraph Company in this city to-day. They worked both ways at the same time and with great rapidity, and in other respects fulfilled all that has been claimed for them.

The New York Society of the Cincinnati held a banquet in this city on Tuesday last, and the occasion was one of much social and patriotic enjoyment.

## ALBANY, NOV. 27.

The Canal Commissioners announce that they will close the Canal on the 10th of December, unless sooner closed by ice.

## Washington News.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

New York, Nov. 23.

Advices have been received by the State Department to the effect that Chili and Peru had agreed to contribute men and money to aid the Central American States in the extermination of Walker. Ecuador and New Grenada had both been solicited to enter into the same arrangement, but the New Grenadians have declined having anything to do with the scheme. Ecuador, it is thought, will come in and furnish its share. It is understood that the whole Nicaragua Transit Co. have had something to do with this plan.

The Cabinet was in session to-day and read the proof sheets of the finance report, the most of which is now in type. The report is unusually lengthy and very able, embracing an entirely new feature—railroad statistics.

The Secretary of the War Department will allude only to the operations of the Crimean mission under Capt. McClellan. The report of the letter not yet being completed, Capt. McClellan has been in consultation with the Secretary to-day. The Secretary's report will not be completed before Monday.

The same is true of Secretary Dobbin's report.

The new minister from the Walker government in Nicaragua has not yet arrived.

The present disposition in view of Goicour's exposure of Walker's ultimate designs